UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/79
S/21080
15 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND
ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 2 November 1989 (A/44/703-S/20938), I have the honour to report to you the following incident of violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 10 January 1990:

> "On 10 January 1990 at 1340 hours, the Kabul régime forces fired a Scud missile which landed in Hisar village, District Attock, approximately six kilometres from Wah. No loss of life was reported. The impact of the Scud, however, caused minor damages to the nearby houses."

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office on the morning of 14 January 1990 and a strong protest was lodged with him over this dastardly act. The Kabul Chargé d'affaires was told that the responsibility for any serious consequences arising from such an attack would rest entirely on the Kabul régime and that the Government of Pakistan would take all necessary measures to defend the lives and properties of its citizens.

The Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan was also called to the Foreign Office on 12 January 1990 and the grave concern of the Government of Pakistan was conveyed to him about the Scud incident. The Ambassador was requested to ask his Government to use its good offices and influence in Kabul to counsel restraint by the Kabul régime.

The United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan visited the site of the Scud at our request and carried out its investigations into the incident.

I request Your Excellency to have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasim AHMED
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/80
S/21081
15 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a note by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated 10 January 1990.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

/...

ANNEX

NOTE BY H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

Beijing, 10 January 1990

It appears that soon a meeting of special envoys of the "big 5" (USA, USSR, PRC, GB (UK), France), will be held in Paris with the aim of finding a fair solution to the "problem of Cambodia".

In this present "note", allow me to give some indications on the respective positions of the 4 Cambodian factions with regard to the question of a possible setting up of a "United Nations Trusteeship" in Cambodia.

*
* *

I. Position of Norodom Sihanouk, the FUNCINPEC and the ANS

a/ We agree that the United Nations establishes its "Trusteeship" in Cambodia.

b/ We ask the United Nations to install in Cambodia, for a period of one or two years (that is until the day when general elections, organized by the United Nations for the Cambodian people could be held in satisfactory conditions), its administration at all levels and in every service in Cambodia, replacing the administration of the Hun Sen - Heng Samrin regime known as "State of Cambodia", and also replacing the administration of the Khmer Rouge, Khmer Sihanoukists and Khmer Bleu (KPNLF) in Cambodia's liberated zones.

The maintenance of the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Heng Samrin - Hun Sen and its administration in Cambodia is absolutely unacceptable.

c/ In addition to its administration, the United Nations must have in Cambodia an UN-ICM (United Nations-International Control Mechanism) and an UN-IPKF (United Nations-International Peace Keeping Force)

The UN-ICM and UN-IPKF have the mandate to control the departure of all Vietnamese troops and all illegal Vietnamese immigrants from Cambodia, and also to totally disarm the 4 armed Cambodian factions, to destroy all their weapons and ammunitions, to protect the Cambodian people, and lastly, to organize and supervise the general elections in Cambodia

After these elections, the UN-ICM and UN-IPKF should remain in Cambodia for 5 years (10 years if need be) so as to prevent the Khmer Rouge and others from breaking peace and sovereignty of the Cambodian people, and to allow the reconstruction of Cambodia.

d/ The seat of Cambodia at the United Nations should not be vacated without the prior and simultaneous dismantling of the CGDK-DK and the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Hun Sen.

* * *

II. The Khmer Rouge (DKP-NADK) abides by the CGDK's 5-point Plan. Particularly they (Khmer Rouge) ask for the formation of a Cambodian quadripartite government (a provisional government).

The FUNCINPEC-ANS and the KPNLF also support that "5-point Plan".

* * *

III. The position of the KPNLF on the question of the UN "Trusteeship" for Cambodia will soon be made known.

I hope that it will not be different from that of the FUNCINPEC-ANS.

* * *

IV. The position of Hun Sen and his group is known.

Hun Sen and his group are against the CGDK 5-point Plan, against the disarming of their army, against the dismantling of their government and administration and against the inclusion of the Khmer Rouge in the "peace process".

Such a (arrogant, selfish, foolish and war-monger) position blocks and will block all roads to a peaceful settlement of the "problem of Cambodia". It can only make the war in Cambodia last and intensify.

* * *

END OF THE NOTE

Norodom Sihanouk, the FUNCINPEC and ANS wish to draw the high attention **of France**, the United Kingdom, USA, People's Republic of China, USSR, **Australia**, ASEAN, United Nations, etc ... to the following:

Any attempt by any foreign power to distabilize the DK-CGDK at the United Nations without the prior dismantling of the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Hun Sen, creation and creature of red and colonialist Vietnam, and any attempt to legitimize at the "State" level, the regime of "Quislings" in Phnom Penh will lead only to render the solution of the problem of Cambodia impossible and to intensify and prolong indefinitely the war in Cambodia.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/81
S/21082
15 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a declaration by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated 3 January 1990.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

DECLARATION BY
H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

- Beijing, 3 January 1990 -

Since the failure of the PICC (Paris International Conference on Cambodia), an increasing number of French, American and Australian, etc. newspapers and journalists have chosen to systematically attack Norodom Sihanouk by slandering him, discrediting him, dragging him through the mud and holding him responsible for Cambodia and Cambodian people's all wrong-doings.

Among the numerous accusations those newspapers and journalists have made against me, it is fitting to mention once again this one: "Sihanouk, by personal ambition, makes it impossible for Cambodia and the Cambodian people to recover peace. Sihanouk becomes the accomplice of the Khmer Rouge Polpotists by chosing the continuation of the destruction war against Cambodia and the genocidal (or extermination) war against the Cambodian people."

* * *

I must, once again, reply to this extremely unjust accusation of my scorners:

a) If I thought only about my personal interests, I would have accepted an offer of Mr. Hun Sen, Phnom Penh Prime Minister, who was ready to give me the post of "Head of State of Cambodia" with the Royal Palace as my Residence.

Furthermore, let's suppose I have personal ambition (--and I don't have any--), how could I be so foolish and stupid to associate myself with the Khmer Rouge Polpotists in "the struggle for Power"?

I am not more ignorant than my scorners. I know the Khmer Rouge Polpotists at least as "well" as they do. And I am fully aware that if the Khmer Rouge Polpotists won the final victory in their war against the Vietnamese and the Hun Sen group, these victorious Khmer Rouge would not

fail to consider me as their most dangerous Enemy and, consequently, to "neutralize" me and, afterwards, to get rid of me.

The western journalists have the right to hate me, however they have no right to consider me as a person devoid of any sense of patriotism and intelligence. The struggle that I have been carrying out is a national liberation struggle. In this mandatory struggle I have nothing to gain, -- quite on the contrary.

b) The whole world has witnessed the constructive and very workable proposals that I have put forward for a political and peaceful settlement of the so-called "problem of Kampuchea".

Those proposals are known to all. I do not need to hark back to them.

Allow me to speak here only about the measures proposed by Sihanouk and approved by the Khmer Rouge themseves and by their great "sponsor", the P.R. of China, measures conceived with a view to preventing effectively the Khmer Rouge from retaking power by force: dispatch to Cambodia of a large and powerful United Nations Peace Keeping Force and a UN-ICM, enough equipped, to "act as policemen" in Cambodia for five or even ten years; general disarmament of all Cambodian factions and total destruction of their arms and ammunitions by the UN-IPKF and UN-ICM.

• • •

c) With regard to the vacancy of the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, I must stress the fact that my scorners have distorted and continue to distort outrageously my position.

I specify that I am "for" and not "against" the vacancy of the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, on the condition that every body agrees with the simultaneous dismantling of the UN-CGDK (DK) and the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Hun Sen and with their replacement by the UN trusteeship.

But, this idea of placing Cambodia under the UN trusteeship is accepted neither by the Khmer Rouge nor by the P.R. of China, whereas the Hun Sen regime is content with deceiving the world public opinion by, on the one hand, pretending to be favourable with that idea, and on the other hand, maintaining the Hun Sen administration during the UN trusteeship in Cambodia!

• • •

With regard to a possible UN trusteeship in Cambodia, my position is without any ambiguity; it is simple and logical: For me, to place Cambodia under the UN Trusteeship means that the two Cambodian regimes and administrations existing currently in Cambodia must be disappeared from the Cambodian territory and that until the results of general elections (organized and supervised by the UN) are known and confirmed; that is to dismantle

both and at the same time the DK-CGDK and "the State of Cambodia" and to replace their administrations and armies by the UN administration and army.

*
* *

Of course, if the Cambodian people, in their majority, give, through general elections organized by the UN, victory to the Party of Heng Samrin-Hun Sen, that Party would be in a position, in full legality (this time), to establish a marxist-leninist-hochiminhien, communist pro-SRV and pro-USSR regime in Cambodia, and a red army, since the Cambodian people, through their votes, would so decide.

It is not Sihanouk who will contest the results of those elections (that is elections organized by the UN and outside the framework of the "State" or "administration" of Heng Samrin-Hun Sen.)

*
* *

In conclusion, it is essential to ask the following 2 questions and to answer them with all intellectual honesty:

Question 1: Who is responsible for the continuation of the war in Cambodia?

To this question, my scorners have already answered: "It is Sihanouk!"

What these westerners want is very simple: Cambodia must be a satellite and colony of Vietnam. The Cambodian patriots who dare to struggle against the Vietnamese colonialism in Cambodia are war criminals and traitors of the Cambodian people.

But the answer of the Cambodian patriots to this Question 1 is more correct. It is the Hun Sen regime which has rejected and rejects all political, peaceful, reasonable and democratic solutions to "the problem." The Hun Sen regime leaves only one choice: the continuation of the war.

Question 2: "Who prevents the Khmer Rouge from accepting the peace in Cambodia?"

Answer: By rejecting all ideas of participation, on an equal footing with the other Cambodian movements, of the Khmer Rouges in the peace process, and by refusing to let the UN disarm all the Cambodian factions, the SRV, the Hun Sen regime and all their western supporters and others have placed the Khmer Rouge in an obligation to continue indefinitely the war.

And if, one day, the Khmer Rouge win this war and retake power in Cambodia, the responsibility will then rest with the SRV, the Hun Sen regime and with their western supporters(*) and others.

Beijing, 3 January 1990

(*) It must be noted that these westerners refuse absolutely to be interested in the idea of general disarmament of Cambodian factions. What they want is to maintain and strengthen the Hun Sen army and administration and to force the ANS (Sihanoukists) to commit "suicide." Can such a policy contribute to bringing us to a settlement of "the problem"??

NITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/82
S/21083
15 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURTIY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian National Resistance under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a videotape, 1/ a transcript of that videotape, and pictures of some Vietnamese soldiers disguised as soldiers of the army of the Phnom Penh puppet régime and captured by the Cambodian National Resistance at Bar Lang (Battambang province) on 2 November 1989; that is, more than one month after the so-called "total withdrawal" of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

I should be very grateful if Your Excellency would be so kind enough as to distribute this letter, the transcript and the videotape, and the pictures of the disguised Vietnamese soldiers as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

Notes

1/ A copy of the videotape was received by the Secretary-General and may be consulted at the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, room L-211.

/...

ANNEX

EVIDENCES OF THE VIETNAMESE DISGUISED TROOPS

CAPTURED BY THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE FORCES AT BAR LANG, SAMLAUT DISTRICT, BATTAMBANG PROVINCE ON 2 NOVEMBER 1989

The following pictures are of the Vietnamese soldiers of Division 330, captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces on 2 November 1989, that is one month after Vietnam's claim of total troop withdrawal. They were captured at Bar Lang in Samlaut district, province of Battambang. Bar Lang is about 12kms from the Cambodian-Thai border.

The Vietnamese have tried, after the fall of the strategic town of Pailin on 22 October 1989 and the district seat of Samlaut on 27 October, to launch a pince-movement from Treng and Road 10 in order to recapture Pailin.

But the Cambodian National Resistance forces have successively thwarted their attempts.

The Vietnamese soldiers captured at Bar Lang were hidden there waiting for the bulk of the Vietnamese troops.

During the month of November alone, more than 7,000 Vietnamese fresh troops were sent from Vietnam to Battambang and Road 10.

All this clearly prove what H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK has said that the war in Cambodia is not a civil war. It is a war between the Cambodian National Resistance and the Vietnamese occupiers. H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK has also pointed out that the Vietnamese still maintain a large number of forces inside Cambodia, disguised as puppet troops or concealed in the forest.

The following is the information provided by the captured Vietnamese disguised troops:

I. - My name is Tran Van Binh.
- I am 30 years old.
- I was born at Thoo Thyen district in Long An province.
- My father's name is Tran Van Hung and my mother's name is Nguyen Thi Bang.They are farmers.
- I was enlisted on 4 April 1989.
- I was sent to Division 868.
- I had been training at Dong Tam military school for 3 months.
- I have learned to use AK rifle.
- I was sent to Cambodia on 2 August 1989 through Highway 1.
- I came with other soldiers in 4 trucks.
- After arriving in Battambang, I was assigned to Regiment 3 of Division 330.
- My unit stationed at Bar Lang.
- I was captured by the Cambodian Resistance on 2 November 1989.

II. - My name is Phan Van Bay.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

III. - My name is Nguyen Duong Hai.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

IV. - My name is Nguyen Van Ut.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

V. - My name is Nguyen Tan Buu.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

VI. - My name is Do Van Thanh.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

VII. - My name is Le Van Hiep.
- I was captured at Bar Lang on 2 November 1989.

PICTURES OF SOME VIETNAMESE DISGUISED TROOPS
CAPTURED BY THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE FORCES
ON 2 NOVEMBER 1989 AT BAR LANG, SAMLAUT DISTRICT
BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

Name: TRAN VAN BINH
Age : 30 years old
Regiment 3
Vietnamese army Division 330

Name: PHAN VAN BAY
Age : 25 years old
Vietnamese army Division 330

/...

Name: NGUYEN DUONG HAI
Age : 25 years old
Regiment 3
Vietnamese army Division 330

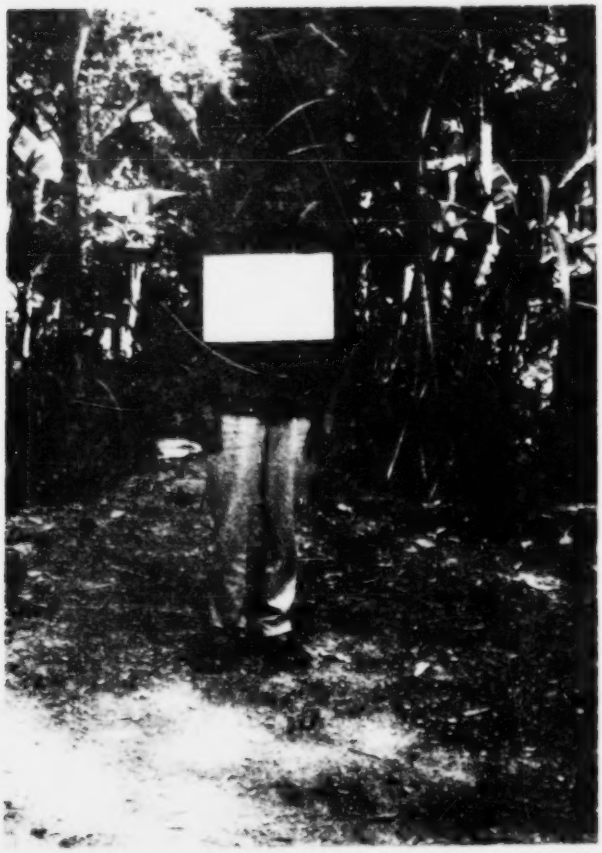
Name: NGUYEN VAN UT
Age : 34 years old
Regiment 3
Vietnamese army Division 330

/...

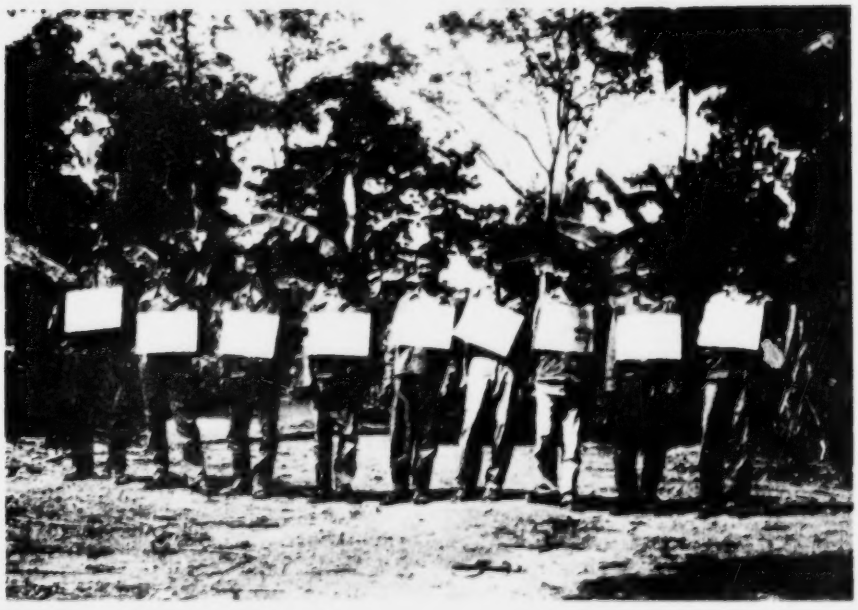
Name: NGUYEN TAN BUU
Age : 28 years old
Regiment 3
Vietnamese army Division 330

Name: DO VON THANH
Age : 24 years old
Battalion 9
Vietnamese army Division 330

/...



Name: LE VAN HIEP
Age : 32 years old
Vietnamese army
Division 330



A group of 9 Vietnamese disguised soldiers captured at Bar Lang, Battambang province, on 2 November 1989

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21084
16 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Malaysia and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking into account the statements made by the delegations of Nicaragua and the United States on the events that occurred on 29 December 1989, at the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua in the Republic of Panama,

Recalling the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sovereign equality of States,

Considering the obligation of States to respect fully the privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic missions and agents by international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961, especially with regard to the inviolability of the premises and residences of diplomatic missions and the immunity, safety and personal integrity of diplomatic agents,

Recalling that The Havana Convention of 20 February 1928, on Diplomatic Officers, provides that "Diplomatic officers shall be inviolate as to their persons, their residence, private or official and their property",

Reaffirming the need to comply with the obligations assumed by States in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, as well as in other international legal instruments, as a contribution to the preservation of international peace and security and friendly relations among States,

Taking note of the letters, dated 4 and 5 January 1990, from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council, regretting the search of the residence of the Ambassador of Nicaragua in Panama by United States military forces, and indicating that the United States has taken steps to prevent the recurrence of such actions,

1. Declares that the serious events that took place are, as has been acknowledged, a violation of the privileges and immunities recognized under international law and codified in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations;

2. Expresses its deep concern over any measure or action that restricts free communication and prevents the functioning of diplomatic missions in Panama in accordance with international law, and calls upon those concerned to take the appropriate steps to avoid the recurrence of such measures or actions;

3. Demands the full respect for the rules of international law that guarantee the immunity of diplomatic officers and the inviolability of the premises of diplomatic missions, an essential condition for the normal development of their activities.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21085
16 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1030 hours on 19 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of the embankment on Hajj Salbukh island at co-ordinates 313579, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

2. At 0630 hours on 21 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and three dump trucks was observed raising the height of the embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

3. At 0800 hours on 21 December 1989, the Iranians began to support groups of saboteurs with mortar and medium machine-gun fire from the Surin foothills occupied by Iranian units. Six projectiles fell in the area of hill 1351, at co-ordinates 9710, and at Wadi Washkanaw. At 1000 hours on the same day, the Iranians opened fire from the Surin foothills with mortars and heavy machine-guns on the hill 1110 area at co-ordinates 9114, hill 1071 at co-ordinates 9115, the village of Mir Sur at co-ordinates 9114 and hill 1283 at co-ordinates 9117. The Iranian positions are 1,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

4. On 22 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work at co-ordinates 854350, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

5. At 1130 hours on 22 December 1989, the Iranians began to support groups of saboteurs with mortar and medium machine-gun fire from the Hurman foothills occupied by Iranian forces. Four projectiles fell in the area of hill 1351 at co-ordinates 9710. The Iranian positions are 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

6. At 1035 hours on 22 December 1989, an Iranian boat was observed carrying five persons engaged in fishing at co-ordinates 663152, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

7. At 1600 hours on 22 December 1989, three dump trucks were observed transporting earth from the rear for the purpose of strengthening the forward embankment at co-ordinates 621184, 2,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. On 23 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work at co-ordinates 854350, 2,500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

9. At 1400 hours on 23 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

10. At 1030 hours on 23 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and three dump trucks was observed raising the height of an embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

11. At 1310 hours on 23 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to build a rest shelter at co-ordinates 496112, 900 metres from our II Army Corps units.

12. At 1220 hours on 23 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to strengthen a 150-metre-long slit trench at co-ordinates 563960 and to construct a firing position manned by four persons at the same location, 1,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

13. On 24 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work on the Makhfar al-Asyud - Kushk al-Basri road at co-ordinates 846356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

14. At 0700 hours on 24 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

15. At 0830 hours on 24 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 549245, 1,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

16. At 1000 hours on 24 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and four dump trucks was observed raising the height of the embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

17. At 1225 hours on 24 December 1989, an Iranian fork-lift was observed unloading concrete sections onto the ground at co-ordinates 372594, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1400 hours on 24 December 1989, six Iranians were observed building a personnel shelter at co-ordinates 71573, 1,000 metres from our V Army Corps units.

19. At 1610 hours on 24 December 1989 and again at 1250 hours on 25 December 1989, a large truck with a fork-lift loaded with 14 pontoons was observed 3,750 metres from our VI Army Corps units. The cargo was unloaded at co-ordinates 600631, and the truck with the fork-lift then returned to the Iranian rear.

20. At 0600 hours on 25 December 1989, five Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 548256, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. On 25 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work at co-ordinates 545356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

22. At 0900 hours on 25 December 1989, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and disappearing behind hill 1850 at co-ordinates 945389, 5,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

23. At 1030 hours on 25 December 1989, an Iranian excavator was observed digging two tank positions to the north of Bashmaq at co-ordinates 938411 and, at the same time, two tanks were seen entering the said positions, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

24. At 0700 hours on 25 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to build a floating position at co-ordinates 925030, 1,800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

25. At 0830 hours on 25 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to build three firing positions on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 988744, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

26. At 1435 hours on 25 December 1989, a large truck with a fork-lift carrying seven sections of compressed cork covered with a layer of asphalt, such as are used in bridges and pontoons, was observed unloading its cargo at co-ordinates 600621. The truck with the fork-lift then returned to the Iranian rear. The total number of pontoons stacked on the northern connecting embankment on 24 and 25 December was thus 21. This took place 3,750 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

27. At 0700 hours on 25 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. At 0830 hours on 25 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and two dump trucks was observed building an earth road at co-ordinates 549245, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

29. At 1335 hours on 25 December 1989, seven Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 546244, 700 metres from our VI Army Corps units.

30. At 1410 hours on 25 December 1989, five Iranians were observed fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 546251, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

31. At 0920 hours on 25 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader, a roller and four dump trucks was observed strengthening and raising the height of the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

32. At 1150 hours on 25 December 1989, an Iranian fork-lift was observed unloading concrete sections at co-ordinates 372594, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. On 26 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work at co-ordinates 845356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

34. At 0910 hours on 26 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to make a 250-metre-wide opening in the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 928312 in the area of Kushk al-Basri, 2,750 metres from our III Army Corps units.

35. At 1000 hours on 26 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and four dump trucks was observed repairing and strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

36. At 1100 hours on 26 December 1989, an Iranian excavator was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 305623, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

37. At 0900 hours on 26 December 1989, five Iranians working with an excavator were observed building a road at co-ordinates 667154, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

38. At 1000 hours on 26 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 556206, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 1430 hours on 26 December 1989, a group of about six Iranians proceeded to build a shelter of mud at co-ordinates 593464, 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units.

40. At 1445 hours on 26 December 1989, 10 Iranians were observed building a shelter of blocks at co-ordinates 335953 to the west of Rakkas, 3,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

41. At 1830 hours on 26 December 1989, an Iranian boat approached to within 200 metres of the monitoring post located at co-ordinates 913998, 1,100 metres from our III Army Corps units and, at 1900 hours, another boat approached the same post to within the same distance and then returned to the Iranian embankment.

42. On 27 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit was observed working on the completion of the Makhfar al-Asyud - Zawiyat al-Kushk road at co-ordinates 844356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

43. At 1200 hours on 27 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to build two rest shelters of sandbags at co-ordinates 565961, 400 metres from our II Army Corps units.

44. At 0830 hours on 27 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

45. At 0945 hours on 27 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and four dump trucks was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 316579, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 1835 and again at 1915 hours on 27 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to fire two bursts and two single rounds from an automatic rifle in the direction of the Wadi at co-ordinates 141795, 1,500 metres from our II Army Corps units.

47. At 1400 hours on 27 December 1989, the Iranians proceeded to build a personnel position at co-ordinates 946774, 1,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

48. At 2000 hours on 27 December 1989, two Iranians approached the monitoring post at co-ordinates 948760, 600 metres from our III Army Corps units.

49. At 1140 hours on 27 December 1989, an Iranian bulldozer was observed building an earth embankment 200 metres long and 1.5 metres high to the north of Musiyan at co-ordinates 350068, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

50. On 28 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued its work at co-ordinates 844356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

51. At 0900 hours on 28 December 1989, seven Iranians were observed building a rest shelter of blocks behind the east bank of the Doveirij river and to the north of Ayn Karzan at co-ordinates 256001, 1,500 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

52. At 0730 hours on 28 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

53. At 0800 hours on 28 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and five dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 667153, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

54. At 1630 hours on 28 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 561200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

55. At 0930 hours on 28 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and four dump trucks was observed repairing and strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 312584, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

56. On 29 December 1989, the Iranian engineering unit continued to work intensively at co-ordinates 844356, 2,700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

57. At 1210 hours on 29 December 1989, nine Iranians proceeded to build a new shelter of blocks to the south of Yusuf Hayy at co-ordinates 8680, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

58. At 0730 hours on 29 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

59. At 1100 hours on 29 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of eight dump trucks, was observed strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 313582, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

60. At 0900 hours on 29 December 1989, four Iranians wearing military uniform were observed building a shelter of sandbags among their positions to the north-east of Savjah at co-ordinates 992491, 1,400 metres from our I Army Corps units.

61. At 1705 hours on 29 December 1989, and again at 1145 hours on 30 December 1989, three Iranian boats were observed moving between the two drainage dams at co-ordinates 6355620, 3,000 metres from our VI Army Corps units. The course on which they moved included the following co-ordinates: 6353, 6354, 6454, 6455, 6456, 6457, 6557 and 6558.

62. At 0800 hours on 30 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two dump trucks was observed transporting earth from the rear for the construction of a road at co-ordinates 616169, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

63. At 0840 and again at 1620 hours on 30 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller, a tanker truck and seven dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 566200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

64. At 1620 hours on 30 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader, a roller and eight dump trucks was observed strengthening the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 315583, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

65. At 1610 hours on 30 December 1989, seven Iranians proceeded to build two firing positions at co-ordinates 942111, 300 metres from our II Army Corps units.

66. At 1400 hours on 30 December 1989, nine Iranians proceeded to dig five firing positions 1 metre long and 1.5 metres deep and approximately 30 metres apart at co-ordinates 259004, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

67. At 0730 hours on 31 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller, six dump trucks and a Scania truck was observed building a road at co-ordinates 563200, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

68. At 0730 hours on 31 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of 13 dump trucks was observed improving the road at co-ordinates 515432, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

69. At 1600 hours on 31 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a roller and six dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 563220, 2,100 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

70. At 1600 hours on 31 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks and a Land Cruiser vehicle was observed transporting earth from the rear to the earth road at co-ordinates 619168, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

71. At 0915 hours on 31 December 1989, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and eight dump trucks was observed strengthening the earth embankment at co-ordinates 317575, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

72. At 1620 hours on 31 December 1989, six Iranians, three wearing military uniform and three in Kurdish costume, were observed building a new shelter of blocks to the north of Darurah at co-ordinates 877814, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

73. 21 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902213, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-140 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-155 centimetres.

74. 22 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 50-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

75. 23 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

76. 24 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

77. 25 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

78. 26 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

79. 27 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

80. 28 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-160 centimetres.

81. 29 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

82. 30 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

83. 31 December 1989

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-80 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 60-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-165 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/83
S/21086
16 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the open letter dated 14 January 1990 from H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to the Powers of the free world whose Governments are prepared to "Drop Sihanouk and the CGDK" and to "Embrace" the (Phnom Penh) Hun Sen régime.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

OPEN LETTER OF H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

TO THE POWERS OF THE FREE WORLD WHOSE GOVERNMENTS ARE PREPARED TO "DROP SIHANOUK AND THE CGDK" AND TO "EMBRACE" THE (PHNOM PENH) HUN SEN REGIME

- January 14, 1990 -

I. You are sovereign States. As such, Your "Cambodian policy" depends only on yourselves. You can modify or change it completely at Your will. I do not have to interfere in Your affairs even if they are directly connected with my Motherland and the fate of my people.

I respect Your sovereignty.

However, today, I would like to draw Your high attention to some particularly important aspects of the so-called "problem of Kampuchea."

*
* *

II. If the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime is maintained for a long time in Cambodia, the latter (Cambodia) will become, de facto, not only a satellite (--she is already--) of the S.R. of Vietnam and the USSR, but also, which is more serious and even mortal for her (Cambodia), a colony of Vietnam, in particular with regard to the settlement, and the unlimited exploitation, the catastrophic pillage of natural resources of the colonized country.

You confine the "problem of Cambodia" to the sole question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from my country.

You rule, without any serious verification, that "all Vietnamese troops have already left Cambodia and gone definitively back to Vietnam."

In view of the information I have, I cannot follow You when You proclaim that the problem of the military occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam is already completely settled.

But here I do not want to linger over this aspect of the "Cambodian problem."

/...

I would like You to look into the far more serious problem, both for Cambodia and the Cambodian people, of the physical Vietnamization and extensive pillage of the natural resources of Cambodia by the "Hanoi" Government with the full consent of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime.

In this respect, please do have the courage to ask the Khmer military, diplomats, civil servants, intellectuals and students of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime, who have been able to desert this regime and take refuge in several countries of the Free World.

Those "defectors" will tell You very clearly the following:

a/- The Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group is thoroughbred Khmer Rouge; this group is as bad as the Pol Pot group; the two Khmer Rouge factions (Hun Sen's and Pol Pot's) differ only on the question of their dependence: The Polpotians depend on the P.R. of China and the Hun Senians depend on the USSR and, in particular, on the S.R. of Vietnam.

b/- The Hun Sen regime (just like Lon Nol's from 1970-1975) breaks all the records in corruption, and the so-called "socio-economic progress" benefit only the leaders' families and the upper social classes and not the real Cambodian people.

c/- The Hun Sen regime constantly and seriously violates human rights.

d/- The Hun Sen regime is absolutely not independent. It is at the "Hanoi" Government's beck and call. In all the ministries, services and administration of the Hun Sen regime, it is the Vietnamese "advisers" who act as masters and control those ministries, services and administration. And it is "Hanoi" who controls the internal and external policy of the Hun Sen regime.

e/- Inside Cambodia now there are more than one million Vietnamese settlers, illegal immigrants, who have come from Vietnam to colonize physically the Cambodians' lands and exploit Cambodia's natural resources (precious stones, forests, rubber, grains, fruit, fish, etc...)

At the present time, Cambodian coastal islands are filled up with Vietnamese fishermen, just as in the regions of the (Tonle Sap) "Great Lake", the Mekong and Bassac rivers. Several hundreds of formerly Khmer villages are today peopled with Vietnamese men and women, and they are given Vietnamese names. The same thing happens to some formerly Khmer boroughs and small towns near Vietnam's borders. In some places, Cambodia's borders have been modified for the benefit of Vietnam.

In the cultural field, the Vietnamization (especially in the linguistic field) is proceeding at full speed. Cambodians (Khmers) who do not speak and write Vietnamese fluently are outrageously discriminated (in obtaining diplomas or jobs, in administrative promotion) vis-à-vis those who speak and write brilliantly Vietnamese.

* * *

Therefore, in a few decades, Cambodia will be peopled with a majority of Vietnamese and the Khmers [just as in Kampuchea Krom (Lower Cambodia) which had become South-Vietnam since the "colonial" French came to Cochinchina in 1860] will become an ethnic minority in their own Motherland, who will also see her territory lessened in size due to the modifications of her land and sea borders for the benefit of Vietnam.

*
* *

III. You want to "trade" with the Hun Sen regime.

And that is why a growing number of Your companies (banking, trade, industry, exploitation and plantation, etc...) have settled or get ready to settle in Cambodia.

This is not shocking at all.

However, I wish to draw Your high attention to some (very serious) dangers Cambodia (as far as her future is concerned) would face if Your companies were to conduct some activities, such as the extensive cutting of trees in Cambodian forests (cutting of trees no to be followed by mandatory, extensive and systematic reafforestation), the intensive exploitation of piscicultural resources in our lakes, rivers and sea, and the trade of antique objets d'art (from Angkor, etc...)

The Hun Sen regime allows the destruction of Cambodia's forests. That destruction which is going on at an accelerated rate has already brought about (great) changes in rainfall condition, in the growing imbalance between positive and negative elements of ecology in Cambodia, in the progressive and irreversible desertification of Cambodia, once an exporter of grains, fish, fruit and livestock, today an importer of food and a mendicant of humanitarian aids and "tomorrow" an arid and unproductive country, not being able anymore to survive by herself.

*
* *

IV. You want to eliminate the Khmer Rouge. Good!

But even Your de facto or de jure recognition of the (Phnom Penh) Hun Sen regime will not be enough (quite the contrary!) to have the Khmer Rouge danger disappeared.

Such a recognition would only exacerbate the passions which divide politically and ideologically the Khmers.

In the military field, this would incite the Khmer Rouge to fight even more fiercely against the Phnom Penh regime. The non-communist and non-Khmer Rouge resistants too would be compelled to raise several "notches" in their combativeness against Vietnamese colonialism (represented by the Hun Sen regime.)

the "Cambodian problem", would be tantamount to adding fuel to a fire which is going to destroy not only the Khmer country and nation, but also the Hun Sen regime, Your "darling" whose survival You want to secure at all costs.

You claim that You know how to love the Cambodian people more than I do.

Nevertheless, it is my family and myself who have (terribly) suffered and who have been humiliated to the highest extent under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary rule. During the Pol Pot rule, You did nothing to rescue my people. Some of You had even given their de jure recognition to the Pol Pot regime.

If I told You that I love Your peoples more than You do, You would be fully right not to believe me, to make fun of me and to denounce my "hypocrisy."

I would not permit myself to cast doubts on the sincerity of Your sentiments of mercy and compassion for the Khmer people. But what I do not accept is that You cast doubts on my patriotism and my love for the Khmer people.

You have never been the victims of the Polpotian Khmer Rouge. My family is one of the victims of these Polpotians. Consequently, more than yourselves, I have reasons to hate these Khmer Rouge.

But Cambodian realities are such that the "Khmer Rouge problem", instead of being resolved by means of strengthening the Hun Sen regime in the international field, would become even more unsolvable and more bloody and tragical with the arbitrary "legalization", through Your care, of the Hun Sen regime.

*
* *

For at least 90 per cent of the Cambodians, men and women, inside and outside Cambodia, the "legalization" through Your care of the Hun Sen pro-Vietnamese regime will mean that You cynically sacrifice Cambodia on the altar of Vietnamese colonialism, of the Vietnamization of Cambodia and the long term integration (as was the case of Kampuchea Krom in the 19th century), of today's Cambodia into Greater Vietnam, which had always been the dreams of Vietnamese emperors and, after them, HO CHI MINH.

Consequently, Your idea of "legalization" of the Hun Sen regime, if implemented, will only give prestige to the Khmer Rouge (who will appear as being the greatest and most effective champions of the nationalist struggle of the Khmers against the multiform process of Vietnamization of Cambodia.) And it will only further reinforce the union of Khmer patriots and the unity of the CNR.

*
* *

I have mentioned "Cambodian realities." Among the realities You ignore or You refuse to "see", there is the following:

The ascendancy of the Khmer Rouge over the "countryside" ("Cambodia's heartland," that of the peasants) has greatly been increasing these past months (in the military, geographical, ideological, political and even administrative fields) and, concurrently, the infrastructure of the Hun Sen administration, Party apparatus and army has been disintegrating and collapsing in an increasing number of places, outside the big cities which (including Phnom Penh, the capital) are not anymore sheltered from the attacks and acts of terrorism or sabotage of the Khmer Rouge who, in this connection, are helped by accomplices and even by "supporters" among townspeople and even by the people working in the Hun Sen administration, police and army.

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You would excuse me for having to say this to You: Your reasoning on the Khmer Rouge is simplistic. You believe, wrongly, that the Khmer Rouge are rejected by the entire Khmer people and You are convinced that those Khmer Rouge rule over such or such districts or provinces of Cambodia through terror and their "policy of genocide."

The reality does not correspond to this too simple picture You have of the Khmer Rouge, in the midst of the Khmer people.

I (Sihanouk) am among those Khmers who most ardently wish the fading away of the Khmer Rouge from my unfortunate country, but I wish as ardently as much to be able to remove forever the danger of Vietnamese expansionism and colonialism from Cambodia.

To come back to the Khmer Rouge, it is useless to conceal the following reality:

Indeed, the great majority of the Khmers fear, hate and reject the Khmer Rouge. But there is quite a number of Khmers (Cambodians, men and women) who adopt, help and support the Khmer Rouge, and endorse their ultra-nationalist and proletarian ideology.

The Khmer Rouge army comprise 40,000 purely Khmer combatants, who are not only formidably equipped in terms of fighting materials, but who are especially highly motivated in their ideology and, -why not to recognize it?- their patriotism.

In an article published in August 1989 the great French newspaper "Le Figaro" said that in their 10-year-old war in Cambodia against the Khmer Rouge, the troops of the great Vietnamese army lost 50,000 combatants, were defeated and lost face (sic).

In the face of this reality, what measure are You going to take in order to eliminate the Khmer Rouge army?

The August 1989 issue of "Le Figaro" wrote the following in connection with the great Vietnamese army in Cambodia: "They (the Viets) had dreamed of conquering Cambodia. They have lost face (-that is the war-)."

Where are Your international brigades whose task, taking the place of defeated Vietnamese troops, is to make war against the Khmer Rouge?

Who prevents You from setting up these international brigades and from sending them as soon as possible to Cambodia in order to "bludgeon" the Polpotians.

* * *

It is easy to wage war against the Khmer Rouge in Your speeches and in the columns of Your newspapers, by at the same time rejecting the realistic and reasonable proposals I have submitted to You in order to put an end to the war in Cambodia and to enable the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

But by "legitimating" the Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh, a creation and a creature of the S.R. of Vietnam, You will only gag the Cambodian people, while it is this people, and they alone, who are the owner of Cambodia and not Hun Sen or anyone else.

* * *

What "gains" are You going to have with Your multiform policy of support to the Hun Sen regime?

In Hun Sen's Cambodia, Your trade, industry, exploitation, plantation enterprises, etc... will not thrive for long because the war, instead of slowing down, will have spread more and more all over the Khmer territory; and this will be Your fault because, instead of giving a realistic, logical and reasonable solution to the "Cambodian problem", You prefer to allow Yourselves to be guided by passional, partisan and, in some cases, mercantile considerations.

* * *

You are aware that more than 90 per cent of the Cambodians, men and women, do not admit communism in Cambodia; not even "liberal Hun Senian" communism.

At a time when in Romania the Communist Party is outlawed; at a time when many other countries of Eastern Europe vigorously turn their backs to communism and break away from the USSR, You do not hesitate to embrace the Communist, marxist-leninist, hochiminhian and pro-Soviet regime of Hun Sen, Heng Samrin and Chea Sim.

And it is in the name of Human Rights and the ideals of the Free World that You will consolidate Vietminhian communism in a Cambodia, profoundly nationalist, thoroughly anti-communist and "viscerally" neutralist. You will force Cambodia to stay in the Soviet bloc at a time when, in Europe, this bloc is disintegrating. And You will have contributed to make today's Cambodia a second Kampuchea Krom

In this respect, I can assure You that Cambodian patriots, men and women, will not be grateful to You.

And this is my conclusion and the end of my open letter addressed to You.

Please accept my respects.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21087
18 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF CHINA, FRANCE, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Excellency,

Representatives of our Governments met in Paris on 15 and 16 January to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

We have the honour to enclose the text of the statement agreed to at the meeting, and should be grateful if you would arrange for it to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Luye
Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU de LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Aleksandr BELONOGOV
Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: Chinese/English/
French/Russian]

Summary of Conclusions of the Meeting of the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council on the Cambodian Problem

Paris, 15-16 January 1990

The Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council meeting in Paris on 15-16 January 1990, agreed that they would be guided by the following principles in working for a resolution of the Cambodian problem:

- No acceptable solution can be achieved by force of arms.

- An enduring peace can only be achieved through a comprehensive political settlement, including the verified withdrawal of foreign forces, a cease-fire, and cessation of outside military assistance.

- The goal should be self-determination for the Cambodian people through free, fair and democratic elections.

- All accept an enhanced United Nations role in the resolution of the Cambodian problem.

- There is an urgent need to speed up diplomatic efforts to achieve a settlement.

- The complete withdrawal of foreign forces must be verified by the United Nations.

- The Five would welcome an early resumption of a constructive dialogue among the Cambodian factions which is essential to facilitating the transition process, which should not be dominated by any one of them.

- An effective United Nations presence will be required during the transition period in order to assure internal security.

- A special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General is needed in Cambodia to supervise United Nations activities during a transition period culminating in the inauguration of a democratically elected government.

- The scale of the United Nations operation should be consistent with the successful implementation of a Cambodian settlement, and its planning and execution should take account of the heavy financial burden that may be placed on member States.

- Free and fair elections must be conducted under direct United Nations administration.

- The elections must be conducted in a neutral political environment in which no party would be advantaged.

- The Five Permanent Members commit themselves to honouring the results of free and fair elections.

- All Cambodians should enjoy the same rights, freedoms, and opportunities to participate in the election process.

- A Supreme National Council might be the repository of Cambodian sovereignty during the transition process.

- Questions involving Cambodian sovereignty should be resolved with the agreement of the Cambodian parties.

- The Five support all responsible efforts by regional parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and will remain in close touch with them with a view to reconvening the Paris Conference at an appropriate time.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21088
17 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to our numerous letters concerning Iraqi violations of the cease-fire, I have the honour to submit a list of further violations of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. The numerical sequences of these violations follows the sequence of those previously reported.

2381. On 22 September 1989, at 1100 hours, Iraqi infantrymen constructed a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 295-956 and 297-954 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2382. On 22 September 1989, at 1120 hours, Iraqi infantrymen constructed a connecting trench at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 334-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2383. On 22 September 1989, at 1745 hours, concrete bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 836-659 on the map of Baneh.

2384. On 22 September 1989, Iraqi infantrymen constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of PB 125-748 on the map of Mehran.

2385. On 23 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 608-744 and NE 603-757 on the map of Garmab.

2386. On 23 September 1989, a new stone bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 623-733 on the map of Garmab.

2387. On 23 September 1989, at 0730 hours, a rest bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of 573-456 on the map of Sumar.

2388. On 23 September 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 897-615 on the map of Baneh.

2389. On 23 September 1989, at 1530 hours, bunkers were constructed by Iraqi infantry personnel at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 897-329 on the map of Panjwein.

2390. On 23 September 1989, at 1730 hours, Iraqi forces drug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 2885-0280 and NF 2940-0240 on the map of Sardasht.

2391. On 23 September 1989, Iraqi forces took out the remaining Iranian ammunition in no man's land at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 305-014 on the map of Sardasht.

2392. On 23 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 818-827 on the map of Halabja.

2393. On 23 September 1989, at 1200 hours, a 10-metre-long embankment was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 935-117 on the map of Halaleh.

2394. On 23 September 1989, at 1340 and 1620 hours, 2 ambush bunkers were constructed by 11 Iraqi infantry personnel at the geographic co-ordinates of 628-307 on the map of Kani Shikh.

2395. On 23 September 1989, at 0600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed observation posts at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 504-692 on the map of Sizdeh.

2396. On 23 September 1989, at 1540 hours, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 223-017 on the map of Dehloran.

2397. On 23 September 1989, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces drug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 299-957 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2398. On 24 September 1989, trenches were dug and bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of MF 901-261, 899-963, 904-986, 909-963 and 905-966 on the map of Dizej.

2399. On 24 September 1989, from 0100 to 2200 hours, Iraqi forces patrolled from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 838-658 to the geographic co-ordinates of NE 842-670 on the map of Baneh.

2400. On 24 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches and constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 528-818 on the map of Garmab.

2401. On 24 September 1989, at 1410 hours, Iraqi personnel constructed bunkers at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 868-644 on the map of Baneh.

2402. On 24 September 1989, eight bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 506-813, NE 508-811, NE 529-797 and NE 532-808 on the map of Garmab.

2403. On 24 September 1989, a bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 680-659 on the map of Baneh.

2404. On 24 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed by five Iraqi infantry personnel at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-023 on the map of Sardasht.

2405. On 24 September 1989, a new bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 291-036 on the map of Sardasht.

2406. On 24 September 1989, at 0920 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle and a jeep unloaded ammunition at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 505-725 on the map of Sizdeh.

2407. On 24 September 1989, at 0730 hours, a bunker with sandbags was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 025-905 on the map of Saleh Abad and Mehran.

2408. On 24 September 1989, at 0730 hours, a rest bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NB 032-885 on the map of Saleh Abad and Mehran.

2409. On 24 September 1989, at 0730 hours, a tank was deployed at the geographic co-ordinates of NB 021-884 on the map of Saleh Abad and Mehran.

2410. On 24 September 1989, two bunkers were constructed at each side of an ambush bunker at the geographic co-ordinates of ND 632-228 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

2411. On 24 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 299-951 and QA 301-949 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2412. On 24 September 1989, Iraqi forces dug trenches at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 323-930 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

2413. On 25 September 1989, at 0840 hours, bunkers were constructed on the height 2270 at the geographic co-ordinates of NF 294-024 on the map of Sardasht.

2414. On 25 September 1989, a connecting trench was dug at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 568-783 on the map of Garmab.

2415. On 25 September 1989, Iraqi forces set concertina barbed-wire from the geographic co-ordinates of NE 304-918 to the geographic co-ordinates of NE 305-920 on the map of Sardasht.

2416. On 25 September 1989, Iraqi forces constructed two shelters at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 311-924 and NE 304-918 on the map of Sardasht.

2417. On 25 September 1989, three bunkers were constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NE 310-924 and NE 304-918 on the map of Sardasht.

2418. On 25 September 1989, at 0820 hours, a group bunker was constructed at the geographic co-ordinates of NC 562-488 on the map of Sumar.

2419. On 25 September 1989, at 1750 hours, trenches were dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QB 224-025 and QB 223-015 on the map of Dehloran.

2420. On 25 September 1989, at 1745 hours, trenches were dug by Iraqi forces at the geographic co-ordinates of QA 288-955 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/44/914~~
S/21089
16 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 January 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the further escalation of repression by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Since my letter to you of 6 December 1989 (A/44/851-S/21009), more Palestinians have been killed and injured. According to a recent report of the DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights, the number of Palestinians killed between the beginning of the intifadah in December 1987 and 8 December 1989 has reached 823, of whom one quarter were children under 16. The Al-Fajr newspaper reported on 4 January 1990 that 28 Palestinians, including 10 children under 17, had been killed by the Israeli army during December 1989.

On 14 December, the Israeli daily Ha'aretz reported that, according to autopsy findings released by the army, 22-day-old Baraá Labadi from the village of al-Yamun in the West Bank had died of suffocation. The findings confirmed the mother's report that the baby had choked to death during a pre-dawn raid on her house by Israeli soldiers and not as a result of exposure, as claimed by the army.

On 26 December 1989, The Jerusalem Post reported that two pathologists had concluded that Khaled al-Sheikh Ali from Gaza had died a week earlier in the Shin Beth (Security Service) prison from a beating, although his family had been told by the Gaza military commander that he had died of a heart attack. Israeli civil rights lawyers and Gazan lawyers, who had requested the autopsy, suspected that the death, the third of its kind in Gaza, might have been caused by torture during a Shin Beth investigation.

In its January 1990 newsletter, Amnesty International said that "it feared the Israeli Government had effectively condoned and even encouraged extrajudicial executions of Palestinians by its forces in order to help control unrest during the intifadah in the occupied territories". The organization expressed concern that "the guidelines appear to permit the unjustifiable killing of people who are involved in activities which do not necessarily endanger life or who may simply be wearing masks".

Harsh collective punishment also continues to be imposed, aimed particularly at children. The Jerusalem Post reported on 14 December 1989 that a military order closing universities and other institutions of higher education in the occupied Palestinian territory had been renewed for an additional three months. The universities have been closed by military order since February 1988. The New York Times reported on 12 December 1989 that the Israeli army had announced that it would begin impounding property or sealing homes belonging to the parents of Palestinian children who threw stones at soldiers. A military spokesman was quoted as saying that "in lieu of bail, valuables can be confiscated or a room can be sealed for a period of time". Previously, the army had tried to deter children by fining, arresting and gaoling their parents.

Deeply alarmed at the extreme gravity of these increasing incidents of oppression and the mounting loss of life, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People deplores once again the repressive policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which are in violation of its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and are contrary to the provisions of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The Committee considers that the adoption of urgent measures by the Security Council to provide international protection to Palestinian civilians, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/233 of 20 April 1989 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, is imperative. The Committee would also greatly appreciate appropriate action by you and by the organizations of the United Nations system to alleviate the suffering of the unarmed Palestinian civilians under occupation, especially women and children.

The Committee wishes to stress once again the urgent need to advance towards a comprehensive and just settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with the principles reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/43 of 6 December 1989, and it reiterates its appeal to you and to all concerned to intensify all efforts to attain this essential objective.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/85
S/21090
17 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 January 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk dated 17 January 1990.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

- Beijing, 17 January 1990 -

I. Before yesterday and yesterday, delegates from the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council met in Paris (capital of France) in order to discuss the "Cambodian problem." They have, after two days of deliberations (deliberations to which I pay homage), taken a number of decisions concerning Cambodia.

II. Today, I have the honour to state, once again, my unchangeable position on "the approach" and the eventual settlement of the "Cambodian problem."

A/- In my capacity as President of Democratic Kampuchea, I request the United Nations to send a UN-ICM and a UN-IPKF to Cambodia in order to, firstly, seriously verify the withdrawal of all armed Vietnamese from Cambodia; secondly, completely disarm the four armed Cambodian factions; thirdly, to protect the Cambodian people and to organize general elections in Cambodia.

B/- As Founding Father of FUNCINPEC and the ANS, I declare that we accept the UN Trusteeship in Cambodia, but I demand that the administration of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin regime be completely dismantled and that at all levels, at the same time of the placing of Cambodia under UN Trusteeship. I equally demand the simultaneous dismantling of the (legal) CGDK-DK and the illegal "State of Cambodia" of Hun Sen (creation and creature of red and colonialist Vietnam.)

Post-Scriptum:

The war in Cambodia is not a civil war, it is a war between the patriotic Khmers and the Vietnamese and the pro-Vietnamese Khmers (Khmers-

READEX FICHE

/...

Vietminh), who are fighting against the CNR on behalf of Vietnamese colonialism.

There is no dispute or problem among Cambodian factions.

Eventhough they are of different ideologies (the Sihanoukists are royalists, the Khmer Rouge are ... red and the Khmer Bleu (KPNLF) are republican), the FUNCINPEC, the PDK and the KPNLF are united in the CGDK and the CNR.

As for the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin faction, it represents only the USSR and, particularly, the Vietnamese colonialism-expansionism (SRV).

Consequently, I declare that there is not an "inter-Cambodian problem." There is only a problem between free Cambodia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Therefore, in my capacity as President of Democratic Kampuchea, I state that my government will not accept to participate ever in any meeting or conference among "the four Cambodian factions." We (Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodian National Resistance) will only participate in Cambodia-Vietnam or International meetings and conferences.